

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952

ASHINGTON :

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1953



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1952.

The vital statistics are, in the main, quite satisfactory. The Birth Rate has declined only very slightly and is still higher than the national figure. The Death Rate has also declined and the Maternal Mortality is, again, nil. The Still-Birth Rate is much lower than in 1951, but the Infantile Mortality Rate shows a great increase over the very low figure for the previous year. The total number of infant deaths was only 6, but owing to the fact that the numbers involved are so small a very slight variation in the total deaths produces great variation in the corresponding rate. In fact, there were only 5 deaths of infants actually belonging to the district, and all of these died before reaching the age of two weeks. The single death of an infant over the age of one month occurred as the result of burns sustained when a tent, inhabited by Irish gypsies temporarily resident in the area, took fire.

Notifiable infectious diseases continued to show a very low incidence, and only Measles occurred in any numbers. Only four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and there were only two deaths from the disease. The Council has done valuable service to the community by promptly re-housing cases of Tuberculosis when the existing housing conditions were unsatisfactory.

It is pleasant to be able to report that work on the new sewerage scheme at North Seaton Colliery made good progress during the year, and I look forward to the time when the privy conversion scheme will be completed and all the houses will have an internal water supply and wash-up sinks.

During the year 80 new houses were completed, of which 78 were built by the Council and two by private individuals. This is a satisfactory total, and it is to be hoped that the Council will soon feel able to proceed more rapidly with the work of slum clearance. At the east end of Newbiggin this might be combined with a plan for re-development of certain parts of the town.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council and the staffs of the Health and other departments for the consideration and assistance they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. B. McGregor, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Urban District of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.

URBAN DISTRICT OF NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	...	...	...	Catherine B. McGregor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	...	...	...	...	Kathleen Dick, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
<i>Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	...	...	...	H. Selby Robson, M.R.S.I.
<i>Offices of the U.D.C.</i>	...	...	...	...	Council Offices, Front Street, Newbiggin.
<i>Telephone</i>	...	...	...	...	Newbiggin 350.
<i>Offices of the M.O.H.</i>	...	...	...	...	146 Station Road, Ashington.
<i>Telephone</i>	...	...	...	...	Ashington 2287.
<i>Residence of the M.O.H.</i>	...	...	...	...	36 Churchburn Drive, Morpeth.
<i>Telephone</i>	...	...	...	...	Morpeth 519.
<i>Residence of the A.M.O.H.</i>	...	...	...	...	21 Kendor Grove, Morpeth.
<i>Telephone</i>	...	...	...	...	Morpeth 647.

SECTION A

Newbiggin-by-the-Sea has an area of 1,841 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Morpeth Rural District, on the north and west by Ashington Urban District, on the south by the River Wansbeck, and on the east by the sea.

Two coal-mines, one at Newbiggin and one at North Seaton Colliery, provide employment for the bulk of the male working population.

The fishing industry, formerly considerable, is declining and now occupies only a very small number.

There are dairy and arable farms in the district, providing employment for a small proportion of the population.

Newbiggin has a fine sandy beach, which is very popular with the people of Ashington and also attracts many visitors from farther afield. A stretch of moorland adjacent to the shore and lying between St. Bartholomew's Church and the Golf Course is visited by many campers, bringing caravans or tents, every summer. The site is quite suitable for this purpose, being close to both beach and shops, but its use is not always so well controlled as the Council would like. It has in the past been a matter of some concern and requires careful supervision. It is to be hoped that a properly laid out and controlled camping site, with the necessary amenities, may be established in the future.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	1,841
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1952	9,790
Rateable Value	£41,109
One Penny Rate	£159
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952)	2,801

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS :						Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	162	73	89
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
						165	74	91	
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population						16.85
Standard Birth Rate (Crude Birth Rate x Comparability Factor 1.02)						17.19
STILL BIRTHS :						Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Rate per 1,000 of the total (live and still) births						23.67
Rate per 1,000 of total population						0.41

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female	
	111	71	40	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	11.34
Standard Death Rate (Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor 1.14)	...	...	...	12.93
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—				
			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year :—				
All infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	36.36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	37.04
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :—				
		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	5	4	1

The Registrar-General supplies the following:—

CAUSES OF DEATH

[illegible]

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEWBIGGIN

	Total No.	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	45	40.54
Malignant Neoplasms	22	19.82
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	18.92

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1952

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total Under 1 mth.	1-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total Under 1 year
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital abnormality ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Accident (Burns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	6

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service in the laboratory situated at Newcastle General Hospital. The extent to which the facilities have been utilised is shown below :—

Specimen sent by	Specimen	Pos.	Neg.
Regional Hospital Board			
Chest Physician ...	Sputa for B. Tuberculosis ...	7	87
General Practitioners	do.	—	7
General Practitioners	Swabs for C. Diphtheriæ ...	—	3
General Practitioners	Swabs for Hæm. Streptococci	2	3
General Practitioners	Swabs for Vincent's Angina ...	—	2
General Practitioners	Swabs for Staph. Aureus ...	—	1
General Practitioners	Fæces for pathogenic organisms	—	5
Medical Officer of Health ...	do.	6	10
Medical Officer of Health ...	Enteric Organisms for phage- typing	1	—
Medical Officer of Health ...	Urine for pathogenic organisms	—	2
Regional Hospital Board			
Physician ...	Blood for enteric organisms ...	1	—

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service in Newbiggin is provided by the Northumberland County Council, with ambulances stationed at Ashington. At North Seaton Colliery the Miners' Welfare Committee continues to run its own ambulance service, but any North Seaton resident not entitled to this service can obtain the use of a County Council ambulance when necessary.

NURSING IN THE HOME

This service is administered and provided by the Northumberland County Council and nurses are stationed as follows:—

Newbiggin	3
North Seaton	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

These are provided by the County Council and clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Jubilee Terrace, Newbiggin, as follows:—

Child Welfare Clinic	Every Thursday, morning and afternoon.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Wednesday morning, at 4-weekly intervals.
Ante-natal Clinic	Every Tuesday afternoon.

Clinics are also held at 18 High Double Row, North Seaton Colliery, as follows:—

Child Welfare Clinics	Every Monday afternoon.
Ante-natal Clinic	Friday afternoon, fortnightly.

SECTION C

WATER

The water undertaking in the Urban District is the property of Tynemouth Corporation, which is responsible for the supply of water in detail, to the Newbiggin area and to 26 Council houses at North Seaton Colliery. The supply was adequate throughout the year and no complaints were received.

At North Seaton Colliery all houses, except those owned by the Council, are supplied with water pumped from North Seaton Pit. This water is pure, but very hard.

The Colliery village is still served mainly by standpipe, but by the end of 1953 all the houses will have been provided with wash-up sinks and an internal cold-water supply.

North Seaton Village consists of 23 houses, of which 5 receive the main water supply, and 18 receive water from North Seaton Pit and are served by standpipes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. *North Seaton Colliery*

Work on the sewerage scheme for North Seaton Colliery made good progress and, during the year, all the new sewers were laid and the construction of the sewage holding-tank was completed. Completion of this preliminary work will enable the privy conversion scheme to proceed in 1953.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are, at present, three public conveniences in Newbiggin, and these are situated at Bridge Street, Prospect Place and Milburn Park. The construction of a new public convenience on the promenade began during the year, but completion was delayed by non-delivery of certain machinery which is in short supply. It is anticipated that the building will be completed some time in 1953.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

All scavenging is carried out by direct labour by means of three motor-driven cleansing vehicles. All ashbins are emptied twice weekly.

REFUSE TIPS

Refuse from Newbiggin is deposited at the Blue Holes tip. Refuse from North Seaton is deposited on the new tip at the foot of Sandy Lane.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Shops and food premises were visited as often as possible and on receipt of any complaint. Some premises left much to be desired and in several cases improvements were effected.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths in the area. Pit-head baths are in use at both Collieries, with accommodation as follows:—

Newbiggin	...	...	...	1,050
North Seaton	...	...	...	750

These are for the use of mineworkers.

ERADICATION OF BED BUG

Six Council and ten private houses were found to be infested during the year and were disinfested by means of "Pyragra" insecticide and with a pressure spray. All disinfestations are carried out by Council workmen.

SCHOOLS

Number of schools in the district:—

Newbiggin	...	...	...	3 Council Schools (modern, junior and infant).
				1 Church of England School (junior and infant).
North Seaton	...	...	...	2 Council Schools (mixed and infant).

RATS

Sewers were baited regularly, business premises and houses on receipt of complaint.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT — Year ending 31st December, 1952

	No. of Inspections during year	No. of Defects or Contraventions of Bye-Laws	No. of Informal Notices served	Defects remedied by informal action	No. of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Statutory Notice	Legal Proceedings
HOUSING							
Structural Defects (Summary of Sheet 11)	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Food Store		7	7	7	—	—	—
Dampness		11	9	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding		15	—	—	—	—	—
WATER SUPPLY							
Insufficient } Unsatisfactory }	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAINAGE							
Insufficient Defective	15	— 15	— 13	— 13	— 2	— 2	— —
SANITARY CONVENIENCES							
Insufficient Defective	43	— 57	— 29	— 29	— 8	— 8	—
Food Premises	24	12	12	12	—	—	—
Shops Acts	7	2	2	2	—	—	—
Dairies	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	25	4	4	4	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces	42	9	9	9	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	16	2	2	2	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	37	37	35	35	2	2	—
Offensive Accumulations	13	6	6	6	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	408	177	128	128	12	12	—

SUMMARY OF WORK EFFECTED

	By Informal Action	By Statutory Notice	Total
SANITARY CONVENIENCES			
Privies abolished	—	—	—
Privies repaired	29	8	37
Pail Closets abolished	—	—	—
Water Closets provided	—	—	—
Number of above for which grant was given. P.H.A., 1936, S.47 ..	—	—	—
Sanitary Bins provided	80	—	80
Sanitary Bins renewed	35	2	37
DRAINAGE			
New Drains constructed	80	—	80
Drains repaired or reconstructed ..	13	2	15
Additional Gullies provided	—	—	—
Old Gullies replaced	13	2	15
Scullery Sinks provided	—	—	—
Scullery Waste Pipes repaired ..	11	—	11
Scullery Waste Pipes trapped ..	11	—	11
Yards repaired or reconstructed ..	4	—	4
WATER SUPPLY			
Sources closed or discontinued .Nil	Number of houses affected .. Nil		
NEW SERVICES PROVIDED			
By Local Authority 78	Number of houses 78		
By Private Owner 2	Number of houses 2		
Number of Dwelling-houses supplied	by (a) Internal Tap 2,474		
	(b) Standpipe 327		

FACTORIES ACT

There are in the district 22 factories and workshops. The following table gives details of the inspections made and the defects found during 1952.

There are no outworkers in the district.

1.—*INSPECTIONS* for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	20	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	11	22	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) . . .	1	1	—	—
Total ..	22	43	6	—

2.—Cases in which *DEFECTS* were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	8	—	—	—

SECTION D
HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

Houses completed during the year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority, Permanent	78	—	78
(b) By other Bodies or Persons, Permanent	—	2	2

1. *INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	105
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42

2. *REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers	42
---	----

3. *ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:—*

(A) <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil
(B) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

(C) <i>Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>												
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished (Housing Act, 1949, Sec. 3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(D) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>												
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4.	NUMBER OF HOUSES PERMANENTLY DISCONTINUED AS DWELLINGS AND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE											Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1949 (Sec. 20)

(a)	Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Number of Registered Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Registered Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All slaughtering is done at Ashington under the Ministry of Food.

The following is a statement of foodstuffs which were voluntarily surrendered to me during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Unsound Food				Surrendered	Seized	Legal Proceedings
Canned Goods	...	...	276 tins	276	—	—
Poultry	...	...	2 tins	7¾ lbs.	—	—
Slab Cake	...	...	11½ lbs.	11½ lbs.	—	—
Pork Sausage	...	...	19 lbs.	19 lbs.	—	—

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is now provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Pneumonia	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	13	Not known	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	3	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Food Poisoning, S. Typhi-murium	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Measles	—	4	26	35	51	1	—	1	—	—	—	118	—	—

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE

The term includes deaths from the following seven diseases only: Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years.

The Zymotic Death Rate was Nil.

ENTERIC FEVERS

No case of Typhoid Fever occurred during the year.

One case of Paratyphoid Fever was notified. The patient was an infant aged 3 months, and it might have seemed that in such a case there was a good chance of discovering the source of infection, but, in spite of careful investigation, the source of infection was not detected and examination of contacts was negative. The baby's mother had had a slight illness just about the time when he must have acquired his infection, and it may be that she was an ambulant case of the disease and passed on the germ to the child, but no bacteriological proof of this was forthcoming and there was no evidence to show where she could have been infected. The type of organism ("Beccles") isolated from the infant had not been found in any previous case which had occurred in the district.

The infant was removed to hospital before the diagnosis was made, but was discharged shortly afterwards and was nursed at home. He made a good recovery and no other cases occurred.

MEASLES

This disease was not recorded as occurring in the district between July, 1951, and May, 1952.

It reappeared in the latter month and became prevalent about mid-November, and epidemic in December. During the latter half of November 23 cases were notified, and in December 75. The total for the year was 118.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food-poisoning occurred. The patient was a girl aged 1½ years and it is probable that she was infected while out of the district on holiday. She continued to carry the germ for about 7 weeks before being proved free from infection.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

The case of Meningococcal Meningitis occurred in a girl aged 1½ years who was living with her parents and two older sisters in very congested and overcrowded conditions such as are known to be ideal for facilitating spread of infection. She was very ill, but recovered.

DYSENTERY

One case of Dysentery occurred. This was connected with an outbreak of the disease in an adjoining area and was not contracted in Newbiggin.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year. It is now over 5 years since this disease caused any deaths.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No visits were paid to the schools in the district during 1952. The full course of primary immunisation was given at the Child Welfare Centres and by private doctors to 132 pre-school children and 2 school children. In addition, 41 children received re-inforcing injections.

It was estimated that the immunisation state of the child population at 31.12.52 was as follows:—

Pre-school children immunised	...	...	...	558	...	...	62.99%
Total children immunised	...	...	...	2,221	...	...	89.13%

The decrease in the percentage of pre-school children immunised is somewhat disappointing, but it is mainly accounted for by the fact that a very large number of children born in 1947 had been immunised and these passed into the school-age group, while there was a slight increase in the number of children born in 1952, of whom only 5 had been fully immunised by the end of the year. This latter figure falls far short of the target set by the Ministry of Health, viz. that 75% of babies should be immunised before their first birthday.

The following table shows the continuing decline of Diphtheria in England and Wales :—

Year	Deaths				Cases
1944	934	...	23,199
1945	722	...	18,596
1946	472	...	11,986
1947	244	...	5,609
1948	156	...	3,575
1949	84	...	1,890
1950	49	...	962
1951	34	...	699
1952	31	...	375

The average annual number of deaths for the 10-year period 1931-1940 was 2,800.

These figures indicate the continuing success of the campaign against diphtheria, but there is a danger that this very success will lead parents to assume that this disease is no longer a menace. Diphtheria is now an uncommon disease, but if preventive efforts were relaxed there might be a return of serious outbreaks. During 1952 there were, in some parts of the country, sharp reminders that "diphtheria still kills".

The following table, which includes figures obtained from the Registrar-General's return S.D. 55, shows the comparative figures of notifications of certain diseases in England and Wales, the 160 Smaller Towns and Newbiggin.

Diseases	Cases notified in the district	Rate per 1,000 Population		
		Newbiggin	160 Smaller Towns	England & Wales
Scarlet Fever	12	1.22	1.58	1.53
Measles	118	12.05	8.49	8.86
Whooping Cough	3	0.30	2.57	2.61
Pneumonia	13	1.32	0.62	0.72
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0.10	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	1	0.10	0.11	0.13

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

					New Cases					Deaths				
					Resp.	Non-Resp.				Resp.	Non-Resp.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
5 - 14 years	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 44 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
45 - 64 years	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...				2	2	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	2

Death rate from Tuberculosis 0.20 per 1,000 population
Case rate of Tuberculosis 0.51 per 1,000 population
Case rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 0.41 per 1,000 population
Case rate of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 0.10 per 1,000 population

Only four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1952, a reduction of 2 on the number for 1951. Only one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified, compared with 2 in 1951.

There were again only two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and none from other forms of the disease. The fatal cases occurred in men of 31 and 34 years respectively.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

The following table shows the deaths, in age-groups, resulting from Malignant Neoplasms of different sites :—

MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

			MALES							FEMALES				
			25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Tongue	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lung	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1
Breast	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stomach	...	...	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	1
Gall-bladder	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Colon	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
Rectum	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Uterus	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cervix	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bladder	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total			1	—	1	6	2	4	14	1	1	5	1	8

In 1952 the number of males dying from this cause was 14 and the number of females 8. The corresponding figures for 1951 were 8 and 7 respectively.

Death Rate from Malignant Neoplasms ; 2.25 per 1,000 population.

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

							England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
<i>Births</i>							Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
							22.6 (a)	24.6 (a)	23.0 (a)	19.2 (a)
<i>Deaths</i>										
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>										
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	10.22 (a)	30.77 (a)
<i>Deaths</i>										
							Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.6 (b)	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and Cause		Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women Aged 15-44
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	—
A116	{ Abortion with toxæmia	13	0.02	1
	{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0.21	—
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ..	59	0.09	—
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	3
A119	Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

